

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

Purg'd from the Errors and Partiality of *News-Writers* and
Petty-Statesmen, of all Sides.

Saturday, October 7. 1704.

THUS we have brought the *Hungarians* and the *Turks* by the proper steps, to the firm League concerted from the Ruine of the Christian Cause; and so strongly were they link'd together, that when the next Winter, viz. 1682. the Emperor on a Treaty of Truce with Count *Teckely*, Demanded the Silver Cities of *Upper Hungaria*; so call'd, because of the Mines there: *Teckely* return'd for Answer, That he could not restore them, without consent of the *Bissa* of *Buda*.

And thus the Unhappiest League was brought to perfection; the worst, and the most Fatal for Christendom, that ever was made.

The Emperor was not backward to make offers, and even almost to Solicit them to Peace, and at last offer'd *Teckely* the Sovereignty of what he had gain'd in *Upper Hungaria*.

To this, when the Ambitious Prince could find no Room for any other Answer, he return'd, That he could do nothing in it, without the consent of the *Turks*; and at the same time, tho' the Truce was not then Expir'd, sits down before the Castle of *Doravisth*, and gave the Emperor this most Pityful and Intollerable Reason for it; That he did it because Count *Foaneli*, to whom it belong'd, had refus'd to come to his Dyet at *Cassovia*.

Shall these Men complain of the Emperor's breaking Faith with them? Men that will League with Infidels, become Tributaries to the *Turks*,

Deliver up Christian Countries into the Possession and Protection of *Mahomet*, and bring down Hoords of *Tartars* to Ravage their Native Country? That assisted the *Tartars* in carrying away at one Incursion into *Stiria* and *Croatia*, 18000 Miserable Christians, Men Women and Children; that so Sell themselves to the *Turk*, that they cannot Treat with their own Emperor and Lord, without Leave from the *Barbarians*; that break Truces and Treaties, and fall upon the Emperor, under the specious Protections of Cessations and Agreements, and begin Hostilities before they are Expir'd? Are these the People that complain of Oppressions, and that get the *Turks* to call the *Germans* Unmerciful? What could such People expect from the *Germans*? What course would any Christian Prince take with Truce Breakers; and Subjects Leaguings against their Governours with the *Turks*, and general Enemies of Christendom?

I can by no Means agree, that these were Protestants; however, the Grievances of the Protestants come to be concern'd in the general Quarrel, and they were drawn in to joyn their just Complaints, to the Exorbitant Demands of the Ambitious Turbulent Nobility.

In Pursuance of this *Hungarian* Insurrection, the *Turk*, who never makes a League with one Christian Prince against another, but with a design to Devour both, began the War against the Emperor.

And the first Step that the *Hungarians* took in it, was the most Perfidious, and Abominable, that any Christian Nation could be Guilty of.

The Numerous Army of the *Turks* having pass'd the Bridge of *Esbeck*, and spread themselves into *Lower Hungary*, The Duke of *Lorrain* General of the Imperial Army had Posted himself to great Advantages, with his Troops, on the Banks of the Rivers *Raab* and *Waag*, in order to defend the passage of those Rivers, and prevent the *Turks* breaking into the Plentiful Countries of *Austria* and *Moravia*.

His Army consisted of 20000 *German* Foot, 15000 Horse, 5000 *Hussars* and 15000, *Hungarians*, Under Count *Esterhazy* Palatine of *Hungary*, and Count *Budisani*, an Army capable, with the Advantages of the Situation, and the Posts Taken and Fortified, perhaps to have found Work enough for the *Turkish* Army, and sent them Lamè home.

The *Bassa* had 200000 *Turks*, besides 50000 *Tartars* in his Army, and Threaten'd the *German* Empire with Fire and Blood; and in order to Assist them in the Execution, Count *Tekely* and his Protestants, wait upon the Grand *Vizier*, to concert Measures with him, for the Operations of this Horrible Campaign.

The first blow given the Duke of *Lorrain*, was thus; the *Hungarians* rais'd by the Palatin of the Kingdom in the Emperor's Name, and for the Defence of their Native Country, Treacherously and Perfidiously Abandon their Posts upon the River *Waag*, and go over to the Enemy: The faithful Palatin, Count *Esterhazy* Retiring to *Vienna*, with not above 800 Men left, True to him and the Emperor.

Will any Protestant own such an Action as this, to have taken Arms before, as Count *Tekely* did, might have something Pleaded, for it; but to Lift in the Emperor's Service, joyn his Armies, take a Charge, and be Truſted with a Post of Defence, and then Abandon it, break their Faith, and go over to the Enemy; This is a Treachery abhor'd by Infidels, born of the Devil, and what nothing but a *Hungarian* can be guilty of.

Let all those Gentlemen, who are so full of the Cruelties and Barbarities exercised by the *Germans*, on the *Hungarians*, consider, whether there are not great Reasons for, observing no Measures with such a People.

And let them but listen to the Cry of Blood, let them Examine with me, the dismal Consequences this Piece of *Hungarian* Treachery

brought upon three whole Provinces, *Austria*, *Moravia*, and the *Lower Hungary*.

These Traytors had no sooner abandon'd their Post, but they turn'd Guides to the devouring *Tartars* to Pass the *Raab*, at the Fords and Passes left by themselves and their Companions; these *Barbarians* immediately spread themselves over the Country, like a Flood, Exercising most horrible Cruelties, and filling all Places with Fire and Sword.

All the Murthers Cruelties and Oppressions which the *Hungarians* could possibly Complain of, could not amount to a tenth Part of what by this piece of Perfidy and Treason they drew upon the Innocent Inhabitants of these Countries; People no way guilty of the *Hungarian* Oppressions, and who, had they not trusted to the Protection of the Emperor's Powerful Forces, might have found means to have provided for their own Safety.

Upon this the Duke of *Lorrain*, seeing to be surrounded by the *Turks*, was obliged to quit all the Advantageous Posts he had taken, and to make that Famous Retreat to *Vienna*, of which the Histories of that time give us a Particular Account.

By this Retreat however, all the Country on both sides of the River *Danube*, from the City *Raab* to *Vienna*, was abandon'd to the Fury of the *Turks* and *Tartars*, and above 60000 People carried into wretched Slavery, besides those who were Murdered in the first Fury of the Soldiers, or died by the Extremities of the Season, and Cruelties of the Enemy.

If our Defenders of this Cause will have these be call'd Protestants, let it be their own doing; I must call them otherwise, and have been an Ear Witness to the Complaints of many *Hungarian* Protestants, against Count *Tekely*, and his Adherents on this Account.

Now we find the War begun between the Emperor and the *Turks*; but I cannot go on with it, before I consider the Circumstances of this War.

The Emperor had been at War with the *Turks* from the Year 1651. to 1665, when after the Famous Battle at *Sr. Gorard*, where the *Turks* were Beaten with the loss of 18000 men, a Truce was made for 20 Years.

This Truce was not yet Expired by 3 Years, and several Treaties had been offer'd by the Emperor for the renewing it. But I cannot but observe here, and recommend it to those Gentlemen to consider of, that are so irreconcilably Angry with the King of *Poland*, for falling on the *Svedes* without any previous Occasion, or Declaration of War.

ADVICE

ADVICE from the Scandal. CLUB.

IT is not less than eleven times, that the Society has receiv'd importunate Letters, moving them to give their Opinions concerning the late Victory at Sea, under the Conduct of Sir C—; and some have made pressing Instances on that Subject, as if our Vote was considerable in the Case.

But such Men, mistaking the design of the Society, which has always carefully avoided meddling with State Affairs, or siding with Parties, have therefore hitherto found themselves constantly Answered by Silence, as the best Reply to an ensnaring and foolish Question.

Besides, the Society being erected only to reprove Vice, and reprehend things Scandalous, tho' for the Reader's Diversion, they have sometimes answered Questions Foreign to that Design; yet they have as near as possible, kept close to the Original purpose of their Being and Constitution.

But at last here is a Gentleman *has-book'd* them in; by the following importunate, and, they think, impertinent Letter.

Gentlemen!

WE easily understand, why you are so shy in giving your Opinion of the late Fight at Sea: First, because you are some of that snarling Party that cry England, the Glory of Her Actions; and wish the French may be always Victors. And secondly, because you are Cowards, and dare not speak your Opinions, for fear of the Law.

Now this Gentleman is come within the verge of our Society; for Scandal being their proper Sphere, they think he has them fast; and justly provok'd, they cannot but reprove his Practice, and give their Opinion freely on the Subject at the same time; and therefore upon mature Deliberation, they came to the following Resolves.

1. They are of Opinion, That to desire their Judgment in this Case, when the Government has declar'd theirs already, is a Scandalous importunity, directly pointed to ensnare the Society, and if possible, to bring them in speaking something offensive to our Governours.

2. As Malice seldom goes without Folly in its Company; so the Snare here is so plain, the Bait does not cover the Hook, and the Ang-

ler discovers himself to be a Coxcomb; wherefore for his better Instruction, the Society refers him, if ever he reads the Bible, to 1. Prov. 17.

3. The Suggestion that the Society are Frenchify'd, &c. by which they know he means quite the contrary, is such a *Phosphorus*, such a Light without Fire, and so weak a Shift, that they laugh at his Weakness, and defy his Design.

4. As to Cowardice, the Society only tells him, in the Name of one of their Members, *who we know he means*, That if he had had the good Fortune to have been a Coward, he had never been undone for speaking the Truth.

But to avoid all his Arguments, the Society freely resolv'd to give their Sentiments of the Fight at Sea, without Fear, Favour, or private Respect.

1. They think 'tis Scandalous, that the Debate, whether 'tis a Victory or no, should be set on Foot in England; and more so, when the Government has declar'd their Opinion, that it is an Action Glorious to Her Majesty's Arms; and they who either think 'tis not, or would not have it be a Victory, in good Manners to their Native Country, ought to have held their Tongues.

2. They freely declare their Opinions, without Respect of Person or thing, without Fear, Fawning or Design; That the Fight in the Mediterranean, is in all the Essential parts of it, a Victory; that it has the Circumstance as well as Effects of a Victory, and that by the Acknowledgment of the Enemy.

1. The Van and the Reer of the Enemy were disordered, and by their own Account, their Principal Vessels were oblig'd to quit the Line.

2. After several views of one another, and the advantages of the Wind; the French never offered to pursue or renew the Attack; and if in this Case 'tis answer'd, *no more did we*; there is a plain reason for it, not for our disability of Ships, but want of Ammunition; and therefore, the French not wanting Ammunition, when they saw we stood off; and as they pretend, declin'd; Why, if they were not Beaten and Disabled, did they not pull on?

3. When we retire, 'twas only to Gibraltar, our own Conquest: Now as the Business of the French was to beat our Fleet, and assist the Spaniards in taking Gibraltar, if they went back

to *Malaga*, and did not pursue the design; then 'tis a Victory, in that we prevented the main end of the Battle.

But the effect of the Fight on our side, puts it out of doubt, that we were Victorious, in that we have kept our Conquest, plac'd a Garrison in it sufficient to delay the *Spaniards* by Land, and box'd the Enemies Fleet so, that we think they have nothing to fear by Sea. If then *Gibraltar* is secur'd, and the *French* Fleet, instead of being Employ'd to Batter and Assault it, sent home to refit and repair their shatter'd Navy: nothing can be said on the *French* side, so essential to a Victory.

No matter who has lost most Men, or whose Ships are worst treated; or who, as the *French* Account has it, kept the Field of Battle, a Phrase dull enough for the Sea Account.

The Question here is, who got or lost the end and design of the Battle? and in that all the World must allow us the Victory, since our design was fully answered, and the Enemies wholly disappointed.

The Oblique Reflection, the scandalous Author of this Letter makes, as to the Persons who gain'd this Victory, shall have its just Answer in a convenient time, with as much plainness and unconcern'd freedom as the above.

WHEREAS the Author of this Paper has been, and still is in the Country, upon his Extraordinary and Lawful occasions; and some Persons Maliciously and Scandalously reported, and caus'd it to be Written in News-Letters, that he is absconded and fled from Justice.

He gives this Notice to all Persons whom it may Concern, That as he knows no guilt, for which he has any occasion to fly; so as soon as ever he saw in the Written News, the Malice of the World, he took care to give Publick Notice to the Government where he is; and shall always be ready to shew himself to the Faces of his Enemies, let the occasion be what it will.

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